

## MANY KILLED

By a Terrific Explosion in Large Grain Elevator.

## A BIG FIRE FOLLOWS

The Concussion Blew Up the Large Elevator Building, and the Debris Immediately Took Fire and the Whole Structure Was Destroyed, Entailing Heavy Loss.

At Richford, Vermont, with a concussion which shook the entire village a large grain elevator, having a capacity of 500,000 bushels, exploded late Wednesday, causing the death of seven workmen and a woman.

The explosion blew off the entire roof of the building, scattering timbers in all directions, and almost instantly flames burst out all over the structure.

Twenty-one men were employed in the building of whom eleven are missing and undoubtedly perished. All lived in Richford.

Mrs. John Jelliffe, who was walking with a companion along the Canadian Pacific railway track close to the elevator, was burned to death and an unknown woman who was with her was burned so seriously that her life is despaired of.

The elevator was owned jointly by the Canadian Pacific and Boston and Maine railroads and was occupied by the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago. The amount of grain it contained was very large.

The flames, which are supposed to have been started by spontaneous combustion in the dry dust of the grain, spread so quickly that the limited fire apparatus of the village was of no avail.

The heat set fire to a flour shed near the elevator and the shed, together with 75 freight cars standing near it, was burned.

Late Wednesday night the fire was still burning, but no other property was threatened. The total loss is estimated at \$400,000.

## POSSE HUNTS FRIEND.

Negro Janitor Attempts an Assault on a White Teacher.

Citizens of Greer and surrounding country are searching for a friend by the name of Arthur Johnson, a negro, who, up to last Saturday, was the janitor of the Greer graded school. On the afternoon named he seized a young woman teacher of the school while she was practicing at the piano.

Jackson slipped up behind the young woman, grabbing her about the neck and pulled her on his breast, asking if she did not want to rest in his arms. The girl screamed loudly for help, and Jackson fled from the school building. The young woman hurried to her boarding house, where she told of the occurrence.

A mob was organized and the country was scoured all night Saturday and Sunday, but no trace of Jackson was found. It is reported here that he went to Asheville and a party of citizens of Greer are hurrying into North Carolina in search of the negro.

A dispatch from Greenville says Sheriff Griffith and a party in an auto have just reached the city with the negro Johnson, wanted at Greer, for assault on a young woman music teacher in the public school. The posse has been hunting since Saturday afternoon and the capturing party came into the city with the negro in an auto at a forty-mile clip. Johnson has been taken to the penitentiary for safe keeping.

## FATAL FAMILY RUMPUS.

Wife Left Him, Shot Her Sister and Father and Left.

John W. Richardson, a young farmer living in the Lamberts Point section of Virginia, Wednesday shot and killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Cromwell, his father-in-law, Beverly Cromwell, and committed suicide after he had killed his father-in-law's horse. Following domestic troubles Richardson and his wife, a young daughter of Mr. Cromwell, separated last Friday. Mrs. Cromwell was returning with the five-year-old son of the Richardson to the house when Richardson rushed out with his gun and shot her twice. She fell dead. The father-in-law was approaching in a buggy when Richardson rushed into the field, met and killed him by blowing the aged man's face to pieces. Richardson then killed the Cromwell horse and returned to his farm yard and blew out his own brains.

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Tried to Lynch Him.

At Los Angeles, Cal., there was a scene of riotous disorder in Justin's court Monday, in which several persons were slightly injured in an attempt to lynch Edward Martin, a negro, who, on Friday night assaulted Miss Edith Ralston, a concert singer of college grove. Martin was spirited away to Superior Judge Willaurs' court where he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

## CAUGHT HIM AGAIN

TEDDY TAKEN TO TASK BY JUDGE PRIEST.

Who Says Roosevelt's Friend and Not Him Was Standard Oil Attorney in Missouri.

In his last rejoinder to Mr. Bryan, in the debate growing out of the case of Governor Haskell, President Roosevelt responded to Mr. Bryan's challenge to "name a single official connected with a law-defying corporation" who had declared or will declare that he is supporting Mr. Bryan, by quoting from a St. Louis paper an interview with Judge Henry Priest, of St. Louis, who, according to the President, represented the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Western subsidiary to the Standard Oil Company, in which he stated that he would support Bryan.

Judge Priest has taken notice of the matter in an interview in The St. Louis Republic, and his statement illuminates a little more Mr. Roosevelt's recklessness of his own exposure when he lays about among his enemies. Judge Priest says that he is not nor has he ever been an official of the Waters-Pierce company, nor any other oil company. In 1904, he states, his firm was retained by H. C. Pierce to represent his minority interest in the company in a suit instituted by the Attorney General of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company, as the holder of the majority interest in the Waters-Pierce Company. The Standard Oil interest in the suit, he states, was represented by the firm of Finkelnberg, Nagel & Kirby.

While the suit was pending, says Judge Priest, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Finkelnberg United States district judge. Mr. Nagel, continuing as senior member of the firm, representing the Standard Oil's interests, is now Republican national committeeman for Missouri and is engaged actively in the management of Judge Taft's campaign for the Presidency. Senator Foraker has pointed out that Judge Taft recommended to the President the appointment of a Standard Oil attorney in Ohio to the Federal bench, and Judge Priest has now shown that the President actually appointed an oil trust representative to the bench in Missouri, while a suit against the company, which he was defending, was pending, and that another member of the same firm is and has been for a long time prominent in Republican party affairs in Missouri.

The Charleston Evening Post says for every remote affiliation with the trusts Mr. Roosevelt has attempted to show against the Democratic party there has been uncovered a hundred-fold greater and closer association with the Republic a party. Even in the case of Governor Haskell it was shown that the protection of the Standard Oil which Mr. Roosevelt cited against the Governor as proof of his control by such interests, was originally instituted by the President himself, during the territorial regime in Oklahoma. In the very nature of things it necessarily follows that such developments must result from an exposition of the trust situation in its relation to public affairs, for the Republican party is and has been for years, and especially during the trust growing period, in almost undisputed control of the country's affairs, and whatever advantages are enjoyed by these great corporations against the public interests are due to the complacency of the party in power.

This is so inevitable and so utterly beyond dispute that it is utterly futile and fatuous for the President, or any other protagonist of Judge Taft to attempt to argue it otherwise, but it is peculiarly brazen in Mr. Roosevelt, who has had intimate associations with trust magnates and lifted laws for their benefit and appointed their agents to high offices, who is, in fact, surrounded with the representatives of such interests and obligated to them enormously for financial support to his candidates.

But Mr. Roosevelt has wielded absolute authority so long and has become so accustomed to have his slightest word prevail against the most solemn truths from other sources, that he has thrown himself into the campaign melee without regard to consequences, and he can not yet understand how it is that he is covered with wounds. If he continues his participation in the campaign at close range the Roosevelt legend is likely to be hacked to pieces by the enemies he is kicking up from every bush.

## Quits the Party.

W. C. Cronmeyer, of Mackesport, Pa., known for the past third of a century as one of the original Republicans, has retired from the Republican party and is allied with the party of Eugene V. Debs.

Mr. Cronmeyer was the original tin plate maker of the country, and a very close friend to the late President McKinley.

## Stole Whole Family.

One of the most peculiar cases of larceny "after trust" on record was revealed at Anniston, Ala., when it is alleged W. C. Irwin, a white man, was arrested on a charge of stealing the whole family of J. M. Humphreys, a white planter of Talladega county. It is alleged that Irwin had been living in seclusion with the woman and her three children in Anniston.

## BRYAN AND TAFT

Fellow Guests at the Chicago Association Dinner

## EXCHANGE GREETINGS

In Friendly Fashion and Engage in Mutually Animated Conversation as Two Gentlemen Would Who Had Met to Discuss Present Day Problems With Mutual Friends.

William J. Bryan and William H. Taft, rival candidates for the presidency of the United States met Wednesday night at the fourth annual banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The meeting is said to have been the first of its kind.

Mr. Bryan, having been in Chicago all day, was the first to arrive at the banquet hall in the Auditorium hotel. Mr. Taft having delivered a speech at the opening of the Deep Waterway convention in the forenoon, went to Galesburg, Ill., to deliver another address during the afternoon, and returned to Chicago tonight after the banquet was well under way.

Intense interest in the meeting had been manifested since it first became known that the two candidates were to meet in public, and every seat in the banquet hall was occupied when the first course was served, save only a commodious chair reserved for Mr. Taft.

At the speaker's table during the speech-making were the following: Lafayette McWilliams, H. N. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Walter H. Wilson (representing Mayor Busse), Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, David R. Forgan, Mr. Taft, President Reinhardt C. Hall of the chamber of commerce, Mr. Bryan, A. C. Bartlett, Governor Deneen of Illinois, J. G. Shedd, Charles H. Wacker, President Kavanaugh of the Deep Waterways association and Don Farnsworth.

An ear-splitting shout gave warning of the arrival of Mr. Taft. Mr. Bryan, in common with every one else, rose and looked toward the entrance. A huge frame, moving like a ship amongst a swarm of tugs, was moving slowly up the narrow aisle between two tables. Those at a distance occasionally could catch a glimpse of a smiling face acknowledging greetings. A policeman in uniform and assistants in plain clothes aided in the progress of the distinguished guest. Mr. Bryan, who had ceased on the destruction of some sort of a chop suey masquerading under a French name, turned his head slowly as his political rival drew near, smiling slightly. The dramatic moment which had been anticipated with such deep interest was soon over. Mr. Bryan's hand awaited that of Mr. Taft. A single lingering pressure, a word or so which none could overhear because of the tumult, and the Republican leader passed on to a chair at the right of Mr. Hall. The cheering continued for a minute or so after those at the speaker's table had taken their seats. At the first moment the noise subsided Mr. Bryan, leaning to one side and smiling broadly, asked Mr. Taft if he had had a good day.

This display of friendly feeling on the part of the two candidates stirred the crowd to renewed cheering and words were useless in the din. Mr. Taft stroked his throat for an answer. Then Taft laughed and the applause increased.

"What is the matter with Bill?" cried some in stentorian tones.

"He's all right."

"Who's all right?"

"Bill's all right."

It took music by the orchestra and a song by the guests to restore a semblance of quiet. When talking in ordinary tones became possible the two candidates entered into an animated conversation, in which President Hall joined. The speeches of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan were nonpartisan. This was in conformity with the wishes of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which is a nonpartisan organization.

Besides Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan the speakers of the evening were A. C. Bartlett and David R. Forgan. Mr. Bartlett was the first speaker and Mr. Forgan was sandwiched between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft. In introducing Mr. Bryan, President Hall said:

"As I look upon my distinguished associates I am forced to resort to the familiar protestation of the perplexed lover. 'How happy could I be with either, were I other dear partner away.' The evolution of politics has brought to a commanding place in the eyes and regard of his countrymen a citizen of Nebraska. His life has been an honorable progress from the day he received his degree from his alma mater to the hour of his choice as standard bearer of one of the great national parties by legions of enthusiastic countrymen. With the principles of an American he has sought and held leadership in a career of courage, fidelity and kindness. Millions accept his captaincy, the energy of his service, the purity of his patriotism. Gentlemen, Mr. Bryan."

The introduction of Mr. Taft follows:

"In the fortunes of war we acquired alien and subject races. Our government assumed the task of leading them to the lofty eminence

## MADE BAD BREAK

RIDICULOUS MISTAKE OF A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

Quoted Alleged Utterances of Mr. Bryan and Later Found it Had Quoted a Republican Plank.

The people of Nebraska are having a good laugh at the expense of Mr. Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee. Mr. Rosewater is a member of the Republican National Executive Committee and head of the Republican bureau, and is considered the leading Republican of Nebraska. The Bee, which is the leading Republican paper of the State, one day last week published an editorial criticizing an abstract from a supposed speech of Mr. Bryan's on the tariff question. The words complained of in the editorial were:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit to American industries."

The Bee stated editorially: "Nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign. The most hide-bound stand-patter in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rankest free trader can find delight in it. The declaration means simply nothing, an attempt to legislate along that line would simply open the way to interminable wrangle as to what constitutes a reasonable profit, for hair splitting on wages on the industry, price of raw materials on another, rebates or drawbacks on a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff revision at Bryan's direction would serve only to halt industrial and commercial progress and keep business unsettled during his term of office."

The World-Herald, a Democratic paper published at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan's home city, called attention to the fact that the words complained of by the Bee are not a part of any speech made by Mr. Bryan but are a part of the Republican National platform, on which Mr. Taft is supposed to be running. Then all Nebraska laughed at Mr. Rosewater's expense.

Commenting on the ludicrous mistake made by The Bee Mr. Bryan said: "Mr. Rosewater is right in making fun of the language, he is right in saying that 'nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign.' He is also right in saying that 'The most hide-bound stand-patter in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rankest free-trader can find delight in it.' He is right again in saying that an attempt to legislate along that line would simply open the way to what constitutes a reasonable profit for hair splitting on wages on one industry, price of raw materials in another, rebates and drawbacks in a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff list."

Mr. Rosewater, who had gone to Chicago, said when his attention was called to the mistake which had been made on his paper: "It is quite possible that one of my editorial writers may have made a break as charged. Personally, I first heard of the matter after I reached Chicago today. I do not think Mr. Bryan should charge me with personal responsibility for everything that appears in my paper, any more than I should charge Mr. Bryan with everything that happened while he was engaged in daily journalism."

## PARKER AFTER TEDDY.

But Roosevelt Dodges by Saying He Has Answered.

"Well, it was coming to Roosevelt," said ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, "and I gave it to him. Now let him reply." Judge Parker referred to his attack on the president made in his speech at Baltimore Tuesday night when he accused the president of having been tied up with E. H. Harriman and Standard Oil interests in the campaign of 1904 when he (Parker) was the Democratic candidate for president. Roosevelt says he had fully answered in 1904 the charge made by Judge Parker in his speech at Baltimore.

## Schooners Wrecked.

The schooners Lucia and Solidad were wrecked on the coast of Mirador during the storm on September 27, and all the passengers and crew of the Solidad were one were drowned. Capt. J. C. Heinschen and nine members of the crew of the Lucia were also drowned.

of American civilization. For the accomplishment of this purpose the president sent to the Philippines a typical citizen, an eminent counselor and a man with the courage of his convictions. He accomplished the purpose of his mission, winning both the confidence of his countrymen and the love and gratitude of a nation to be. Success and honor have crowned his every effort in an active life as citizen, jurist, peace-maker and cabinet officer. Through all his career and in our insular possession he has stood for the integrity of his government and the majesty of right. Gentlemen, Mr. Taft."

## DIED OF RABIES

Woman Succumbed After Hours of Torture.

## BITTEN BY PET DOG

Several Other Parties Bitten by the Same Dog, But None of Them Have Yet Been Affected From It—The Pasteur Treatment Failed in the Woman's Case.

Mrs. Harvey M. Day, of No. 16 Cherry street, Elizabeth, N. J., died of rabies from the bite of a pet bull terrier, in spite of the fact that she had been under the Pasteur treatment for the past seven weeks. Mrs. Day had to be restrained in a straight jacket for twenty-four hours before she died, so violently did her struggles become. All hope of saving her had been given up several days and her husband was compelled to see her die by inches before his eyes.

While Mrs. Day was strapped to her bed awaiting death, her husband sat in an adjoining room, fearing every minute that the disease would attack him and that he, too, would have to be restrained until relieved by death. In a neighboring house is Mrs. Samuel Doty, an intimate friend of Mrs. Day, who was also bitten by the dog. She, too, is in a state of nervous collapse. A letter carrier was also bitten. The dog, who was a pet in the Day home, was being led down the street by Mrs. Day a month ago, when she became entangled in his leash. Suddenly he began to show symptoms of rabies and attacked his mistress. Five times he sank his teeth in her arm, hurling her to the pavement. Mrs. Doty saw the attack and ran to the rescue of her friend when the dog set upon her and bit her several times on the hands and arms.

The dog then started up the street and met Mr. Day, who had heard the screams of his wife and Mrs. Doty. The animal fastened his teeth in Mr. Day's leg, and the letter carrier who happened along tried to free Mr. Day from the mad brute when he was bitten, too. The dog was killed and showed unmistakable signs of hydrophobia. All four victims went to New York and were treated at the Pasteur Institute. It was thought all danger of rabies was over until a week ago, when Mrs. Day confided to her physician that she knew she was inoculated. The letter carrier has kept at work constantly, and this has diverted his mind. He, too, is nervous, now that Mrs. Day is dying, and the mental effect on him is feared.

## GEORGIA DEMOCRATIC.

Brown's Majority is About One Hundred Thousand.

A special dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says reports received there Wednesday night indicate that Joseph M. Brown was elected governor today by a majority of not less than 75,000. Not more than ten per cent of the votes polled were for Yancy Carter. Disfranchisement won, but not by so large a majority. J. W. Lindsey is elected pension commissioner.

In Fulton county Mr. Brown got a majority of 4,500 out of less than 7,000 votes. Disfranchisement carried by a small majority and A. J. McBride received more votes for pension commissioner than all the other candidates combined.

Only two counties heard from are believed to have given Carter pluralities. These are Chattooga and Gordon, in each of which only nominal votes were polled.

The returns throughout the State are coming in slowly, but judging from the figures received Mr. Brown's majority for governor is estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 and the vote for Carter will not exceed 25,000.

## STOOD IN WATER

Up to Her Neck Ten Hours to Save Child's Life.

For ten hours Mrs. W. Weiss, of Vriesland, Mich., stood up to her neck in water in a cistern to save her two-year-old boy.

Mrs. Weiss saw the baby, a child of a neighbor, fall into the cistern. She instantly plunged after him, and finding him at the bottom, held him above the water. She called for help, but the cistern is ten feet deep and no one heard her. Late in the afternoon she was missed and neighbors began a search. It was long after dark before one of the party chanced to think of the cistern. Looking down into it by means of a lantern, he saw the plucky woman, still holding the little one above water. Her voice was worn to a whisper and she was rescued in a fainting condition. She is seriously ill from the exposure, but it is thought that she will recover.

## Six Boys Killed.

Six boys were reported killed at Sugar Ridge, when a freight train on the Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad crashed into a heavily laden excursion train returning from a fair at Bowling Green.

## A LARGE FAMILY

THE MOTHER OF TWENTY-SIX CHILDREN.

The Rosy-Cheeked Matron From the Isle of Wight Reaches New York With Ten of Them.

A letter from New York says Ellis Island officials were staggered when Mrs. John Damp, a rosy-cheeked matron from the Isle of Wight, registered herself, her ten children, a son-in-law and five grandchildren as arriving steerage passengers on the American liner New York.

The registry clerk was almost speechless when the little woman casually, albeit with a slight wistfulness, mentioned that she also had a grown-up daughter in this country and had left behind in the Isle of Wight two living children, who would follow her later. There were tears in her eyes when she said she also had left behind the graves of thirteen other children to come to the New World.

"Why, that means that you have had a family of twenty-six all told," gasped the clerk when he could find voice.

Mrs. Damp, whose remembrance of her lost loved ones had choked her utterance for a moment, nodded silently while her married daughter, Mrs. George Warren, who, surrounded by her own five children, stood nearby with her husband, said softly:

"Yes, our family was very large, but we were all very happy until death took away some of them."

At this moment there was a diversion in the arrival of Miss Kathleen Damp, a youthful replica of her mother, who had come from New Haven to meet the family and stand them right for Pittsburg, where faithful John Damp, the father, is awaiting them.

As the children and grandchildren romped about the deck of the Ellis Island ferryboat Mrs. Damp laughingly said she had heard of President Roosevelt and his ideas of race suicide, and quite agreed with him. "I have been a very happy mother," she declared.

Several weeks ago the father came to America. He had at one time been employed by Queen Victoria at Osborne House in the Isle of Wight as a hostler. When he first came to this country he was engaged by a New York man, but now drives a Pittsburgh millionaire whose name the wife yesterday could not remember.

As head coachman of his late employer, Damp has been able to accumulate enough money to bring his wife, children and grandchildren to this country. They are all healthy children, and Mrs. Damp is an excellent example of the wholesome English housewife. The children range in age from five to thirty years.

## SCHOONER GOES DOWN.

Raft is Picked Up With Only One Seaman Alive.

Caught in the merciless grasp of one of the disastrous storms which for the past month have been sweeping the Atlantic, battling for days against adverse winds and gigantic seas, only to succumb finally to the fury of the elements and plunge to the bottom, is the fate of the staunch three-masted schooner Beulah McCabe, which sailed from Mobile on August 11 for Porto Rico. The Beulah McCabe was commanded by Captain Bailey, and carried a crew of nine men.

A message received at Mobile states that the Bulgarian steamer Tiflis arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, today and reports picking up at sea a raft having on board Alexander Sjöhm, sole survivor of the crew of the American schooner Beulah McCabe, and one dead body. Sjöhm reported that his companion had died from exposure and starvation.

The raft was picked up 300 miles southwest of the Panama Islands. Sjöhm, who reported that the McCabe encountered a hurricane and foundered, was in an exhausted condition. He believed everything and every soul on board went down with the exception of himself and the dead man.

## FROM GAS LEAK.

Four Are Dead and Several Others Were Unconscious.

At Waterbury, Conn., four persons were found dead in a tenement house this morning. The deaths were due to asphyxiation by illuminating gas. All the victims are Italians. The tenement was filled with escaping gas.

The place where the deaths occurred is an Italian boarding house, kept by Luciano Fanlori. When the police arrived, they made their way to the first floor of the house and there found lying on the floor of a room four men already dead, two unconscious and three others in a semi-conscious condition.

They carried the living down stairs and out of doors and they were revived after some effort by the officers. The medical examiner and the deputy coroner have gone to the place and are now conducting an investigation.

## SENATOR SMITH

Favors Mammoth Convention to Demand Better Prices.

## HOW GROWERS LOSE

The Senator Thinks the Southern Grower Should Get the Benefit of the Thirty Pound Tare, and the Meeting Adopted Resolutions to That Effect.

A dispatch from Bennettsville to The State says Senator-elect E. D. Smith came to Bennettsville Monday at the invitation of the farmers in this section and made an enthusiastic address in the court house Monday afternoon. The immediate reason for asking him to be here was the disagreement between the local cotton buyers and farmers in regard to the deduction for tare on cotton, the buyers having, since the 1st of October, been operating under a rule which makes deduction of 50 cents for each bale of cotton having more than seven yards of bagging on the bale.

Senator-elect Smith discussed the cotton situation in a broad way, advocating a "mammoth convention" for the purpose of demanding higher prices and holding the cotton from the market, advocated the storing in warehouses, referred to work that has been done along this line in Florence and Columbia. He stated that Liverpool makes a deduction for tare of 6 per cent on the gross, or 30 pounds tare for each 500-pound bale of cotton and that in fixing the price this 30-pound tare is considered, as well as every other item of expense in connection.

He then stated that if the Southern farmer did not get the benefit of the 30-pound tare and put 30 pounds tare on each bale it would be the fault of the Southern farmer and he should not blame one else for it. He illustrated the point as follows: Suppose for every bale of cotton there is a deduction of five pounds for sand. Suppose Mr. Farmer picks his cotton, prepares it for ginning and knows there is no sand in it. He then stated that Mr. Farmer would be a fool if he did not stop long enough to put five pounds of sand in it.

Senator Smith stated that his services were at the disposal of the cotton growers and in all probability he would make a trip West immediately. He referred to the fact that at compresses and before the cotton is prepared for exporting the exporter patches up all holes where the samples have been taken from the bale, puts on more bagging and gets the advantage of the 30 pounds of tare.

He spoke of the complaint made by the European spinner when in this country recently of the condition in which the Southern cotton was received in Europe. He said that the merchant in offering his goods for sale had added to his goods the price of the freight, boxing and for wrapping and other expenses, that the buyer pays for all these things. That it was only just and right that the buyer of cotton should also pay for that in which the cotton is wrapped.

He discussed the effect of the government reports on cotton and stated that since the government gives definite information as to the production, ginning and other facts in connection with the cotton that it should go further and give government statistics and have regular monthly inventories as to the number of bales and weight in every warehouse and in buyers' and exporters' hands.

His idea was that the present information is very beneficial to the buyer and exporter in as much as the farmer's hand is exposed to the buyer and exporter, whereas the buyer's and exporter's hand is unknown to the farmer. At the conclusion of his address the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, the amount deducted from the gross weight of all cotton for tare is 6 per cent, or 30 pounds for each 500-pound bale, we, the farmers of Marlboro, hereby pledge ourselves to put the 30 pounds tare on each bale of cotton we produce and prepare for market."

## PEOPLE HELP HASKELL.

They Gave Him Three Thousand Dollars to Fight With.

A dispatch from Guthrie, Okla., says that Governor C. N. Haskell of that State has so far received \$3,000 in response to his appeal to the people of Oklahoma for funds with which to fight President Roosevelt, W. R. Hearst and others. The dispatch further says that an agent of the interior department was in Guthrie last week looking up the records of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, and also the records in the libel suit recently brought by Governor Haskell against Omer K. Bensdict, editor of the Oklahoma City Times.

## War in the East.

Bulgaria declared her independence of Turkey Tuesday and Prince Ferdinand declared himself czar. Turkey and Bulgaria are assembling armies on their respective frontiers, but the other nations will do all they can to preserve peace.